# SPAIN TAKES IT ALL BACK. THE REQUEST FOR THE RECALL OF

GEN. LEE IS WITHDRAWN. Her Protest Against Sending Supplies to Cuba

in Warships Is Reeded-Renewed War Preparations Are Believed to Be Made in Anticipation of the floard of Inquiry's Report. Washington, March 7.- Now that the flurry

of excitement caused by yesterday's developments has in a measure passed away, it is difficult to find a cause for it or to understand just what considerations governed the White House conference this morning in deciding to ask Congress for an appropriation of money to place the army and the navy on a war footing. The request of the Spanish Government for the recall of Consul-General Lee, which indeed seems to have been but an pnofficial "intimation" that he is persona non grafa to the Spanish Government, and the proat against the sending of relief supplies to Cobs in war vessels undoubtedly formed the basis of the President's request, but the real cause of this action was evidently a desire to take the initiative and prevent Congress from forestalling bim. To-day, however, there were developments at the State and Navy Departments which indicate that the impertance of Spain's communications were, to say the least, a trifle exaggerated, and that the prompt and emphatic refusal of President McKinley to yield an inch was made public largely for the purpose of unifying the patriotic entiment of the people of all parties and all factions in and out of Congress,

In the statement given to the press last night at the direction of President McKinley, Assistant Secretary of State Day said that the recall of Gen. Lee would not be considered. To-day the Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Washington, Senor Du Bosc, called at the State Department and practically withdrew whatever request or demand was made for Gon. Lee's recall by stating that the expressed dissatisfaction with the Consul-General grew out of a misunderstanding as to his course with regard to certain matters in Cubs, and, that having received satisfactory explanations, the Spanish Government had no complaint to make. This statement was made after the White House conference, and so it was not necessary for the Administration to take any action with regard to it, even had there been a desire to do so. As to the question of sending relief supplies to Cubs, the Administration practically admitted the force of the mild protest made by Spain against sending warships for fear of further inflaming the Spanish people against the United States, by revoking the decision to send the Montgomery or Nashville, and ordering the lighthouse tender Fern, now at Key West, to go a Cuba with supplies, and the Montgomery to the harbor of Havana as the successor to the

The knowledge of these two important de velopments of the day will do much to allay the excitement caused by the formal announ ment last night of the Administration's sttltude, and the effect that they have had 'upor the President himself can best be shown by the estement he made to one of his callers to day. The President spoke of the necessity of being fully prepared at every point for whatever situation may result from the strained relations between Spain and the United States. He said that the situation was very delicate, and even critical, but that, judging only from the present situation, he did not eve that war would be the result. These being the facts, the question naturally appermost in the minds of everybody washington is what has brought the Administration to the point of asking Congress for money to enable it to prepare for a possible war. It cannot be the so-called demand for the recall of Consul-General Lee, because the demand, if made, has been withdrawn. It cannot be the protest of Spain against the sending of warships to Cuban waters with relief supplies for the starving inhabitants, because the force of that protest has been recognized and orders issued to send a lighthouse tender instead of the naval vessels selected.

Under these circums who are well informed as to what is going or are of the opinion that in asking Congress for an ppropriation of \$50,000,000, the Administration is in fact anticipating a report from the was blown up from the outside by design and not from inside by accident. During the past werk the burden of all the information, unofficial is its character, of course, received from Havans apposes the accident theory. Naval officers who at first thought that the explosion came from the inside of the ship have lately been writing to their friends here that the result of the in vestigation shows this to have been impossible Consul-General Lee has already communicated to the President his belief the explosion came from the outside of the vessel, and it is fast becoming a matter of firm belief that he is right. The President realizes that if the official report of the Board of laquiry should declare that the explosio was not an accident Congress could not be re strained from taking action that would result serious trouble with Spain. He knows that it is the sentiment of the country that Spair should be punished if a Spaniard was responsible for the destruction of the Maine, and he is, therefore, preparing thoroughly and systemati cally for whatever may happen after the publisation of the report of the Board of Inquiry.

From just what source the assurance came that Spain would not insist on the recall o Gen. Lee and that she would not object to the the of war vessels to carry supplies could not be definitely ascertained to-day, on account of the almost strict secrecy observed by all those who would be familiar with the facts, but it is pretty certain that Gen. Woodford, who had in a private telegram given the intimation that Gen. Lee was persons non grain, conveyed to the President the informa tion that Spain would not insist on an adherence to the request for the withdrawal from Havans of the United States Consul-General. The Statement made yesterday by Assistant Secre tary of State Day that the Administration was without official advice with regard to the reported desire of the Spanish Government tha Gen. Lee be recalled is technically correct. There has been no official correspondence or direct per sonal intercourse with the Spanish represents tive here on the subject. Gen. Woodford learned presumably in a conversation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Gen. Lee ha made himself objectionable by some recent ction, and a cable message conveying this knowledge was sent unofficially by the Ameri can Minister several days ago. To-day the State Department was informed, probably by Gen. Woodford, that the desire for Gen Lee's withdrawal had been based on missr prehension regarding an incident in which he had figured. Nothing more definite in explana tion of the matter than this can be obtained, but it is certain that the President now regards the incident as closed, and in conversation with some of his advisors to day he expressed the be-lief that no further trouble would come from it As for the other phase of the matter, the quaims of Spain over the intention to use cruiser Montgomery and the gunboat Nashville in conveying relief supplies to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, that appears to have been adjusted through the termediary of Senor Du Bosc, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Washington. called on Assistant Secretary Day at the State Department shortly after noon to-day, and after his departure the information became public that the Madrid Government would waive its unofficial representations in regard to the the of the two warships as transports. As

adapted for the purpose of conveying the provisions, clothing, and medicine furnished by the Central Cuban Relief Committee, and had announced that determination in the statement given to the press yesterday, the Spanish with drawal of objection seemed somewhat ludi crous. Prior to the receipt, however, the Navy Department had came to the conclusion the Montgomery and the Nashville were not suitable for conveying the 200 tons of supplies which the relief committee has shipped to Key West by rall, and was consider ing a means of detailing the naval transport Fern for the duty without interfering with the work of expediting the inquiry into the cause of the Maine disaster, in which the Fern is en gaged at Havana.

A telegram from Admiral Sleard at Key West had suggested the use of the Fern, but as it might cause an embarrassing delay to transfer to another vessel the wrecking paraphernalia with which the transport is encumbered, he said he would adhere to the original plan and despatch the Montgomery and the Nashville with the supplies when they arrived at the Key West naval station. This informs tion from the Admiral was received last night It caused some embarrassment to the Navy Department, as the two warships would be required to make at least three trips each in carrying the stores, while the Fern could take them in one load. This afternoon Secretary Long decided that the more economical arrangement would be to withdraw the Fern from Havana for the pur-Admiral Sicard to send the Montgomery to re lieve the transport. This builetin, containing the action of the Secretary, was posted in the Bureau of Navigation:

"Montgomery will relieve the Fern at Havana. Fern will carry provisions to Matangas

Admiral Sicard sent a telegram to Secretary Long to-night saying that the Montgomery would reach Havana on Wednesday morning, and that the Fern would return to Key West a soon thereafter as possible to receive the relief

supplies for Matanzas and Sagua. The decision to send the Montgomery to Havana marks the culmination of the Administration's intention to have some naval vessel take the place of the Maine there. A few days after the terrible catastrophe to the battleship it was determined that another warship should go to the Cuban capital, and the Montgomery was selected for the duty. A natural cautiousness born of the suspicion that the Maine might have been destroyed by foul means, caused the Navy Department to postpone the issue of the orders to the Montgomery until the Board of Inquiry had submitted its report, and the little cruiser would not have been sent so soon if the necessity for withdrawing the Fern had not afforded the opportunity, although it is fair to state that no other vessel than a regular manof-war was available, and it was desirable that some boat should be at hand to perform the duty in which the transport had been engaged.

# NAVY DEPARTMENT BUST.

#### Making Arrangements for Securing Options on Warships.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Not since the memor able day after the Maine went to the bottom of Havana harbor has there been such busy times at the Navy Department as there were to-day. Secretary Long. who, between his several visits to the White House, opportunity to consult with his found bureau officers and a number of mysteriou gentlemen, was not so active as the attaches o the Navigation Bureau, who were sending and receiving telegrams in plain English and in cipher and showing the greatest amount of energy. But busier than all was Theodore Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to whom had been intrusted the important duty of making arrangements for augmenting the service by securing options on vessels which foreign Governments and shipbuilders are willing to seil. Mr. Rousevelt held consultations with representatives of a number of shipbuilding concerns, and did not leave the department until long after most of the other employees and officials had gone for the day. He declined to tell anything whatever about these conferences. Just before Mr. Roosevelt left the department he received a long cable message in cipher, which related to the efforts that are being made to checkmate Spain in her desire to secure options on every purchasable warship in sight.

There was no definite action taken by the Government to-day to secure the foreign ships which can be had for ready money, but a number of telegrams from naval attachés abroad were received telling of the terms on which options may be tained. Four 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers, under construction by the Thornycroft Company, are at the disposal of the United States, and options on them will be placed just as soon as the President decides that they are needed. Some battleships and torpedo boats are also practically assured to this Government. It is probable that a decision as to whether the United States shall secure options on available ships will be reached at a conference to be held to-morrow morning between Secretary Long. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle. A naval officer of high rank has been detailed to go abroad in onnection with the purchase of ships, and will start immediately. He will act as the pur chasing agent of the United States in foreign countries. Naval officials decline to disclose his

It is believed that the Government has tained from Japan a promise that the two Japanese cruisers building in this country will be sold to the United States. Chief Constructor Hichborn's trip of inspection to Philadelphia last Saturday, ostensibly to inspect the little gunboat Princeton, building at Camden, is understood now to have been for the purpose of learning from personal examination how many weeks would be required to complete these ships if the Government requires their services. Japan is understood to have intimated, through her legation here, that if the United States desired to purchase the two ships she will be willing to part with them at a price to be agreed upon between the two Governments, possibly half a million more than they were contracted for. These ships are sisters. One is building at Cramp's and the other at San Francisco. Both were launched two months ago, and ordinarily neither will be completed and ready to be turned over to the Japanese Government under six months. From a report made by Charles Cramp, the Navy Department believes the services of the ship building in the East could be secured within less than three months by working longer hours and with double crew of men employed. These ships ould be about as effective in battle as the Bal timore. They are expected to attain a sreed of wenty-two knots and have fine batteries for the cruiser class.

From apparently trustworthy sources it is earned also that the naval attaché at London, Lieut. Colwell, has been instructed to report at once what ships are available at British shipyards for purchase, and how near completion

National Guard Beady for an Emergency Call. TROY, March 7 .- Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast was sked to-day what the condition of the State militia is in case there should be an emergency call. He replied: "The National Guard of the State is as well prepared as possible for any sudden call to take the field, and would without doubt give such account of itself as to be a pride o every citizen of the Empire State.

Poland Water to Standard for Purity President McKinley had already decided that and medicinal power. Becaived daily from Maine' famous spring. New York Dapot, 8 Park place.—Ads

## he would send whatever vessels were best FOR A FLYING SQUADRON.

THE PLANS PERFECTED FOR AS-SEMBLING SUCH A PLEET.

It Will Be Composed of the Armored Cruises Brooklyn, the Swift Craisers Columbia and Minneapolia and the First Ships St. Louis and St. Paul, All Under Commedere Schley.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Arrangements have

been completed by the Navy Department for

placing in service a number of fleet war vessels

and merchant ships to act as a flying squadron

in the event of hostilities. They will compose the most powerful aggregation of the kind ever commanded by an American officer. This fleet is to consist of the swiftest of the cruiser type of warships and the St. Paul and St. Louis o the International Navigation Company, and if sent to sea it will be in command of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, at present the Chairman of the Lighthouse Board. Consideration of the subject of forming such a squadron to harass Spanish commerce and pre vent departure from Spanish ports of unprotect ed ships has been under advisement for several days, but not until this morning, after the conference at the White House between Secretary Long, the President, and the leaders in Congress, was it definitely determined to take the necessary steps for assembling the required ships should occasion arise to bring them to gether under a separate and distinct command Immediately after the White House session Secretary Long called to his office Capt, Crowninshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, Con modore Schley, and Capt. Bradford, chief of the Equipment Bureau, and for an hour the question was discussed and the whole details of the plan gone over. It was evident that while the Secretary did not propose forming this squad-ron at once, the advisability of considering all the details of the scheme was deemed urgent, so that, should there be necessity for sending such fleet across the ocean, the officer to comman it and the vessels to comprise it might be all de termined beforehand and thus prevent any delay in getting them off in event of a sudden emer gency. Four merchant ships flying the American flag are known to be the fleetest for the purpose and of this number it was decided that the St. Paul and St. Louis are best adapted, although

least one fine fighting ship in the armored cruiser Brooklyn. Orders issued yesterday for placing the cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia in service have in view the assignment of both these ships to the flying squadron, because of their high speed and great steaming radius, which permits them to cruise thousands of miles. It is recognized by all naval experts that these ships would make a poor showing in regular line-of-battle fight, but would be very valuable to prevent supplies being forwarded in merchant ships to a Spanish fleet in American waters and to hold in check any but heavily armored craft. Their high speed would enable them to escape if pursued by ships with which they could not successfully give battle.

the New York and Paris of the same line would

prove equally efficient as commerce destroyers

when armed with 5-inch and 6-inch guns. In

this flying squadron it is intended to have at

Mr. Long intimated at to-day's conference that while it was not yet certain whether such a fleet would be required, it was deemed advisable to take under consideration this im portant feature of the naval programme, which would be adopted immediately on the announce ment of hostilities. It was explained to the Secretary what duty would be expected of a flying squadron and the direction its work was shown where its field of operations would be most valuable. During the Venezuelan war scare two years ago Great Britain assembled such a squadron as is now contemplated, and had it ready to sail from Portsmouth or three hours' notice. Commodore Schley and Capt. Crowninshield pointed out that in prepar ing such a squadron speed and great steaming radius must be considered, and no ships which could not take the seas and keep them for a month, or three months if necessary, should be assigned to the duty. It was decided that such a shall comprise the armore quadron, if formed, cruiser Brooklyn, the twin triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis and Columbia, possibly one of the smaller cruisers of the Montgomery class, and the two American liners St. Paul and St. Louis, which would be at once impressed.

Commodore Schley had been spoken of as the possible successor of Admiral Sicard if the latter's ill health prevents him from retaining his squadron. Reports lately received indicate, however, that the Admiral has improved and will command his ships from the New York hereafter instead of from shore at Key West, Commodore Schley will have as his flagship, should this squadron take the seas, the big armored cruiser Brooklyn, the fastest armored vessel in the American Navy. With a speed o over 21 knots, the Brooklyn could get away from any vessel in the Spanish Navy, but as her heavily protected sides and enormous gun fire make her almost as formidable as some secondclass battleships, there would be no necessit; for her running from any ship in the Spanish service. The Minneapolis and Columbia are well known to the navies of the world as the fastest triple-screw ships ever built, and per hans the fleetest vessels of their displacement afloat when under forced draught and excessive steam pressures. On their trial trips each made more than 23 knots for four consecutive hours, and at some parts of the course the Minneapolis leaped through the water at a speed of more than 24 knots. The American liners St. Paul and St. Louis have a speed of less than 21 knots, but their large coal-carrying capacity would enable them to cruise three months at econom

cal speed. Naval officers say the first step to be taken in assembling the ships would be to impress the two twin flyers mentioned of the American line and at once proceed to install on them the five and six inch guns now stored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Constructor Hichborn has com pleted plane for strengthening the bulwarks, is order that concussion from the guns would not weaken them and for arranging coal bunkers ship would mount thirteen guns, six on a broad-side and one forward. They would be manned, from the Captain down, by officers and seamen of the regular navy. Each vessel would have an officer of the Commander's grade. Commodore Schley was in charge of the Baltimore during the Chillan troubles, and previously had served as head of the Equipment Bureau, and was on the Greely expedition as Commander of one of the relief vessels.

## SIX OF THE MAINE DEAD.

Their Bedies Taken to Key West, Where They Were Buried Yesterday. KEY WEST, Fla., March 7 .- Six bodies from the wreck of the Maine arrived here from Ha vana on the steamer Bache this morning, and

emetery at 11 o'clock. The ceremonies and guard of honor were under charge of Comman der McCalia of the Marblebead.

One of the bodies was that of Robert White, mess attendant, and another was probably that

were interred in the Government plot in the city

of First Sergeant of Marines Wagner, though i may have been Private Lamiette. Reports from Havana say that everything quiet there.

The Mallory steamer Alamo, from New York is discharging fifteen tons of ammunition on the Montgomery this morning. The surviving officers of the Maine are receiving letters every day from friends of the lost making inquiries that can never be answered. The Southwestern Limited

The Southwestern Limited.

A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinns without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lal Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable trail leaves Grand Contral Station—centre of hotel disrict—svery day at 1 P. M.—Ade.

### PRAISES FOR M'KINLEY.

The London Times Says He Mas Seen Firm Cautious, and Pacific.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. LONDON, March 7 .- The Times, commenting on the bill introduced in the American Congress appropriating \$50,000,000 for defence, says: Should there be any desire for war on the part of Spain, which we do not believe for a moment, this evidence of alertness on the part of the United States offers a most effectual cheek. President McKinley appears to us to be adher ing loyally to the policy of firmness, caution and pacific circumspection which he has pursued in regard to foreign affairs during his first year in office. In following that policy he has undoubtedly had the support of the sober, conscientious mass of the American people, but he has had to face outbursts of powerful clamor which a weaker man might have mistaken for

the voice of the country. "The Maine disaster was made the most and the worst of by an active, noisy and unscrupulous party. There were moments of real peril when the reasons for anxiety were graver than can be readily understood outside the United States, but the Cabinet have never lost their heads nor has the President departed from his attitude of grave, watchful reticence."

Alluding to the Maine inquiry, the Times says;it regards the complication of Spain in the disaster as too monstrous and irrational to be entertained, and, in short, that there can be nothing between the two countries that is incapable of adjustment. It adds:

"Unfortunately, Cuba itself remains as a standing source of irritation. Autonomy seems as ineffectual as the Spanish arms to bring peace to the distracted island. The intractable nature of its disorders and the profound demoralization of its mixed population cannot but inspire thoughtful Americans with serious doubt as to the wisdom of annexation in any event.

### BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

he Daily News Says British Sympathy Will Se with Ua If War Comes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 7.- The Daily News will to corrow publish an editorial on the Spanish-American situation, in which it will say it be lieves that the self-control of the Americans is gradually yielding to the series of shocks caused by international incidents. It refers to war as a thing that can be regarded as within meas rable distance, and discusses the British attitude in such an event. It says:

"One thing needful, so far as this country is programed, is that the parties who have so often pismapaged our relations with the United States shall not repeat their historic mistakes on this occasion. Now is the time to show the sincerity of our many recent professions of sympathy with our kinsmen across the sea.

"It may be taken for granted that they want nothing from us but sympathy, and that without it they will come out on the right side, but they would never forget any momentary fallure on our part to do prompt justice on the detestable doctrine that America's difficulty is Great Britain's opportunity. That doctrine is sure to be preached in its own bad time by some of our jingoes, but we must take care to nake it clear that they do not speak for the nation. The people of this country as a people will certainly never hesitate in their sympathy between America and Spain."

### BRAZIL INVITES BIDS.

# That Offer West In Them.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN. DON, March 7.-The negotiations for the urchase of ships are being continued by Spain ments of the representatives of Brazil and Chill are to be accepted, no sale has yet been actually accomplished. Several Brazilian ships are definitely in the market, and notwithstanding the hold-offish attitude of Chill, there is reason to believe that the obtaining of her surplus vessels is merely a question of price.

Spain's general financial condition, irrespective of her recent special loan, is becoming more desperate daily. The floating debt of the Spanmonth. The statement issued by the Bank of Spain on Saturday showed that the notes in circulation amounted to 1.254,000,000 peactas while the gold in hand was only 238,000,000 pesetas and silver 271,000,000 pesetas

The Secretary of the Brazilian Legation in ondon authorizes THE SUN to say that no Brazilian warship has yet been sold to Spain or any other power. "Brazil," the Secretary adds, "is now practicing many economies and is prepared to sell ships. Brazil would favor neither the United States nor Spain, but, considering the matter as one of business solely, yould sell to the highest bidder.

"One of these ships is the Amazonas, now at Gravesend loading with stores and ammunition A Brazilian crew is on board in readiness to sail for Rio de Janeiro. A sister ship named the Admiral Ahren is building on the Tyne, two Toulon and a torpedo boat is building in Germany.

The negotiations for the sale of these vessels which are being conducted by the Brazilian Naval Commission sitting in Paris, have not reached a conclusion.

The last two of the Spanish torpedo boat de stroyers constructed in Thompson's yards on the Clyde are being hastened to completion and will be ready to leave the Clyde bank on Friday. One hundred and fifty Spanish officers and men arrived here yesterday. The vessel will sail direct to Ferrol, where they will complete their armament and crews and proceed without delay to Cuba.

## A MEMORIAL TO THE SAILORS.

#### The American Society in London Will Hone Our Mrn Who Perished in Havana Bay. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

LONDON, March 7.-A meeting of the Ameri an Society in London was held to day to dis ouss the question of joining in a memorial to the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the blowing up of the Maine. Chairman Crane remarked that the locus in quo of the calamity made the subject a delicate one, but the prosed memorial had nothing to do with any war feeling or any vindictiveness or idea of making capital out of the loss of the lives of the gallan

A committee was appointed, with United States Consul-General Osborne as Treasurer. A letter from the Anglo-Saxon Club was read seking that that organization be allowed to share in the meeting. It was decided to confine he memorial to Americans. Chairman Crane alluded to the letter as a message of brotherly good will, and said that the only embarrasement that citizens of the United States met in Eng land was the reiterated kindness of the Englis people. This sentiment was received with ap

plause. Among the subscriptions promised was one of £25 from Lord Vernon. The secretary surcounted the difficulty imposed by the decision that the memorial should be shared by Americans only by accepting the donation in name of Lord Vernon's wife, who was Miss Fannie Lawrence of New York.

#### SPAIN'S BREAD RIOTS OFASE. The Reduction of the Duties on Cereals Beas fite the Working Poople.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. MADRID, March 7 .- Since the reduction of the iuties on cereals, which was due to the exces sive prices of grain caused by a corner on ed by a Barcelona syndicate, the bread lots in the provinces have cessed, and the work ing people have resumed their occupation

# EMISSARIES FROM CUBA

SENT TO OFFER CO-OPERATION IN CASE OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

Arrival Bere of Gen. Lacret Morlot and His Staff on an Important Mission to the Junta from President Mana-Left the Island in an Open Best and Lauded at Jamaica.

Gen. José Lacret Morlot and Col. Manuel Alonso, Major Manuel Barrio, Capts. Octavio Gibeira, and Serafin Sanchez of his staff and twelve other Cuban officers arrived in New York yesterday. Gen. Lacret is on an important mission from the Government of the republic of Cuba to its Delegate in this coun try, Senor Tomas Estrada Palma,

They left Cuba some two weeks ago, in ar open boat, and landed in Jamaica. They were arrested there for violating the quarantine laws, and after paying the fine imposed by the British authorities took a steamer bound for Boston, which port they reached yesterday morning.

From Boston they wired to Delegate Estrade Palma. At the office of the Junta here yesterday Senor Palma held a long conference with Gen Lacret Morlot, Both refused afterward to give any information about Gen. Lacret's mis sion. The Delegate only said that Gen. Lacret had brought important instructions from the Cuban Government, and Gen. Lacret said that he was "at the orders of the Delogate."

It is said by well-informed persons that Gen Lacret is here with full powers from the Cuban army to offer to the American Government, in case of hostilities with Spain, the co-operation of the patriots and to propose a plan for speedily supplying the patriots with arms and ami

supplying the patriots with arms and ammunition so that they may march on Havana and invest by land the Spanish capital.

As told vesterday in special correspondence
of True Sux from Santiago de Cuba, the Cuban
Government is informed of the strained relations between the United States and Spain and
of the possibility of a rupture. Upon this information President Maso held a Cabinet counoil. The selection of Gen. Lacretas a Commissioner to the United States, with full instructions to Sefior Palma for his guidance in
case war is declared, was the first step of the
Cuban Government.

missioner to the United States, with full instructions to Senor Palma for his guidance in
case war is declared, was the first step of the
Cuban Government.

Gen, José Lacret Morlot is one of the bravest
and most brilliant leaders in the Cuban army.
He is a veteran of the ten years war. As
soon as the revolution broke out again in 1895
he took up arms once more. The story of his
second revolt is full of dramatic incidents. He
came to New York from Havana hoping to return in command of an important expedition,
but meeting with long delays and difficulties
on account of the vigilance of the Spanish detectives he disappeared one morning from New
York without even the Junta knowing of his
whereabouts. The first news heard from him
was that he was in command of a strong Cuban
detachment in Matanzas province, terrorizing
the Spaniards by his dashing attacks on important fortified towns.

It came out afterward that he had sone from
New York to Key West and taken the regular
steamer for Havana, disguised as a laborer.
From Havana, after a few days of concealment
in the house of a friend, he got into the country,
again in/disguise. The firsk he took may be
judged from the fact that Gen. Morlot is one of
the Culans best known personally to the Havana police and to the Spanish authorities there,
because after the peace of 1878 he resided for
many years in that city. He is as much admired by the Cubans as he is hated by the
Spaniards, who unjustly charge him in their
newspapers both to being cruel and bloodthirsty. His refined manners suggest those of
the late Gen. Macco.
Capt. Octavio Gibarga is a brother of the autonomist Senator, senor Elisco Giberga, now in
Havana.

If the relations between Spain and this coun-

tonomist Senator, senor Elisco Giberga, now in Havana.

If the relations between Spain and this coun-try are not broken it is said that Gen. Lacret Morlot will take command of a monster expedi-tion and strike an important blow at the cause

## COAL FOR WARSHIPS.

#### Commodore Bradford Shows the Necessity Having a Supply at Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- On the same day that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt sent his letter to the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs asking authority for the immediate enlistment of 1,500 men in the navy, Commodore Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. appeared before the House committee and stated the reasons why an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of coal should be made committee, however, were not at once. The impressed by his arguments, and the desired work, and there would be little more stenolegislation was not drafted. He was no more successful with Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Senate committee, to whom he made a similar statement. To-day Secretary Long, through the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the House the following letter from Commodore

House the following letter from Commonore
Bradford, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and which will be used
as the basis for the item of \$100,000 to be included in the Urgent De.ciency bill which is
expected to be reported to-morrow:

"The bunker capacity of the ships of the navy
now in the vicinity of bry Tortugas and Key
West is about 12,000 tons. The storage capacity of coal sheds at Key West is 4,200 tons. The
larger vessels of the fleet cannot approach
nearer than seven miles from Key West. At
present they coal from schooners at Tortugas
and at other places near by when the weather nearer than seven miles from key west. At present they coal from schooners at Tortugas and at other places near by when the weather permits. There is one flat lighter, with a ca-pacity of 300 tons, now at Key West. This is not suitable for use at any distance from the

ort.
"The bureau believes it for the interests of the service that additional temporary coal sheds should be constructed on Government land at Key West, which will increase the storage capacity there up to 10,000 or 12,000 tons, and that lighters be purchased which may be towed anywhere within a radius of sixty miles from Key West. Also that at least 10,000 tons of coal be laid down at Key West,

10,000 tons of coal be laid down at Key West, ready for an emergency.

"The appropriation 'equipment of vessels' for this bureau for the present flacal year is in-adequate for these purposes, and in order that the bureau may be able to execute the necessary contracts at once, it is recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate \$100,000 additional under 'equipment of vessels,' the amount to be made immediately available."

# Torpede Bonts Ready.

BATIMORE, March 7.-The torpedo boat Rodgers, injured by the breaking of her crank shaft and later by being run into by the police boat Lannan, has about completed repairs at the Columbian Iron Works, and in a day or so will be turned over to the Government as being ready for sea. Her sister boats, the Winslow

#### and Foote, are in commission. Projectiles Reach Portland Wead.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7 .- A cargo of proectiles for the new 10-inch disappearing guns at Portland Head was received to-day. The last of the five 10-inch guns at the new battery there will reach its destination to-morrow.

## Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Commander S. M. Ackley has been appointed Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, to succeed Commander Wilde, who is ordered to command the Katah din. Lieut.-Commander C. H. Arnold is ordered in charge of the Sixth Lighthouse District at once. Leaves granted Licuts, C. M. Stone and once. Leaves granted Lieuts, C. M., Stone and Henry George have been revoked and they are ordered to the Naval Academy. Surgeon J. D. Gatewood is assigned to the Puritan, relieving Surgeon L. B. Baldwin, who has two months leave. Passed Assistant Engineer F. A. Hessler, detached from the Bultimore with two months leave. Assistant-Surgeon C. P. Kindleberger, detached from the Olympia and ordered home with two months leave.

# SALE OF DR. CHONIN'S BOOKS

CHICAGO, March 7 .- The library owned by Dr.

#### The Library of the Clan-Na-Gael Victim Goes Under the Hammer.

P. H. Cronin at the time of his murder by the Clan-na-Gael, several years ago, was put up for sale in a Wabash avenue auction house to-day. Only a part of the 379 works, with a total of Only a part of the 379 works, with a total of over 1,500 volumes, were sold; the rest will be disposed of to-morrow. There are many medi-cal works, as is natural in a doctor's library; histories, ancient and modern; blographies, and books relating to Ireland's past and present. There are books dating as far back as 1609. One, printed in 1631, is a rare old "Treatise on Conscience." The oldest is a book of ancient Scottish laws. Only moderate prices were obtained for the books sold.

### WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### Another Uprising in the East Against Spanis

#### Miarule. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, March 7 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says that, according to advices received there, a fresh rebellion against Spain has broken out in the Philippine Islands, Fifty-three Spanish soldiers have been recently killed by the insurgents. No details of the rising are given owing to the fact that the telegraph line is interrupted beyond Bolinao, 120 piles porthwest of Manile.

A few days ago the cable despatches of THE SUN announced that the chiefs who were recently exiled from the Philippines for participation in the rebellion there, and who are now living in Hong Kong, had received a letter from Manila soliciting their support in another rising against the Spanish Government.

### AMERICAN SCHOONER STOPPED. panish Authorities at Havana Assert That

She Is a Pilibuster. HAVANA, March 7 .- An American schooner is said here to have been stopped by a Spanish

warship on the southern coast of Cubs.

The authorities here say that it was a flibustering vessel, but no more details can be ob tained officially or are allowed to be sent by the

There is great excitement in Havana. The volunteers are wildly enthusiastic over the reports of war and they have had cannon exercises to-day at Cabana Fortress to test the new The volunteers declare that they will defend

Havana until the last one of them is dead. The firing of the cannon by the volunteers to-day at Cabana frightened many Havana families and foreign residents. The cause of the shots was soon explained.

The Spanish police are making more arrests. At 3 o'clock this morning eight well-known residents of this city were driven out of their homes and sent to Cabana Fortress.

The press here comments upon the resignation of the American Consul at Sagua, Mr. Barker, and says that he was too uncompromising an American for a diplomatic post in Cuba. He is charged also with having tried to pro voke a rupture of relations between the two countries, and of helping the insurgents instead of the starving pacificos.

Senator Proctor and Miss Clara Barton were reported to-day to be in Sagua, and are expected here at any moment. The American Board of Inquiry will end its

sessions in Havana on Thursday next, and start immediately for Washington to submit its report. The wrecking tug Right Arm left Havana to-

day at 1 P. M., but no information can be ob-tained about her destination. It is said that she carries some important documents. Señor Leoncio Vareta is going to Washington as a representative of the Spanish Government to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the

United States and the Cuban Colonial Govern-

### BLOWN UP FROM THE OUISIDE. A Naval Officer Says the Meel of the Maine

Was Driven Up and Is Visible WASHINGTON, March 7.-Important news was received here to-day in a private letter from a competent saval officer at Havana. He says that he has seen for himself conclusive evidence that the Maine was destroyed by outside means. The keel and keel plates, he as serts, have been driven upward and are visible, while all the plates on the port side of the ship have been driven inward. This officer contends that the Court of Inquiry will undoubtedly report that the battleship met her fate from

John W. Hulse, chief stenographer of the Court of Inquiry, returned to Washington from Key West last night, and visited the Navy Department to-day. He was told to return because the court had practically completed its graphic work to do, which Mr. Hulse's assistant would handle without difficulty. Mr. Hulse had a talk with Sceretary Long.

## WILL SHE COME TO ARM?

## The St. Louis Said to Be Ordered Here for

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 7 .- A report which seems to be based on something more than mere rumor is to the effect that the American liner St. Louis, now here for her annual overhauling, has received orders to report at nce at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for armament as an auxiliary cruiser. The officers on board the vessel refuse to confirm the report, but it is known that work has been rushed on the ocean greybound and that she will leave to-morrow it ossible, instead of Wednesday, as scheduled. This information was learned from a member of the crew, who also asserted that all the measurements for the vessel's warlike equipment had been made while she was here. He also said that the St. Louis had taken on a full supply of coal, something almost unprecedented in

### COALING AT KEY WEST. None of Our Warships Allowed to Run Short

there was in view only the voyage to New York

o resume her regular transatiantic trips.

of Coal. KEY WEST, Fla., March 7.-The steamer Bache sailed for Havana this afternoon to bring more bodies here from the wreck of the Maine The Marblehead has been taking on coal to day, a fact that is of interest solely because it cems that no warship here is allowed to be-

#### come short of coal. LEE STICKS TO HIS POST.

# He Writes That He Is Greatly in Need of Boot. RICHMOND, Va., March 7.—A warm personal friend of Combul-General Lee here received a letter from him yesterday. Gen. Lee said that

he was hard worked and greatly in need of rest, but he could not think of leaving his post of duty at such a critical time as this

#### For the Families of Maine Victims NEWPORT, R. L. March 7 .- The local Cuban Relief Committee has shipped its fourth consign ment of food and clothing to the sufferers, con

sisting of a dozen barrels. All were sent to Consul General Lee at Havana. The sum of \$375 has been raised from officers and men at the training station and \$25 from the marine guard here for the families of the

men who lost their lives on the Maine, A local committee is also raising funds for a memoria to be placed in a public square of Newport. North and South Would Fight Together.

## CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7,-The Alabama

State Department of the G. A. R. adjourned today after holding its annual meeting at Decatur, Ala. A. G. Bilhard of Decatur was elected Department Commander. R. H. Rather of the United Confederate Veterans made a speech in which he said that if war was declared between the United States and Spain the Confederate veterans of Alabama and the Union veterans would mingle together and plant the Stars and Stripes on the turrets of Morro Castle,

## Enlisting at Brie.

ERIE, Pa., March 7.-Lieutenant-Commande Everett of the Michigan received orders this morning to enlist seamen and machinists to an unlimited number. Many have enlisted for active service in the navy.

## MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

#### MR. CANNON INTRODUCES A BILL APPROPRIATING \$50,000,000.

It Is to He Expended at the Discourses of the President for National Defence-The Pires Real Way Measure Introduced in Congress -It Will Be Promptly R ported and Passed -The Bill Providing for Two New Begts ments of Artillery Passes in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-Congress and the

Administration have been brought into close, harmonious, and united action by the possibility of war which has resulted from the latest phase of the controversy with Spain over the Cuban question. Partisan politics play no part in the present programme, and with a show of patriotism born of a loyalty that asks no questions the legislative branch of the Government agrees to hold up the President in any action he may see fit to take to defend the national honor. The first legislative enactment growing out of the warlike aspect of the long-pending Cuban controversy will be placed upon the deak of President McKinley to-morrow. It provides for the addition of two regiments to the artillery force of the army, and, although it has been pending in Congress for several sessions, its passage at this time is due directly to the desire of Congress to strengthen the military arm of the Government as recommended by the President and the officials of the War Department. The measure is known as the Hawley bill, because it emanated from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which Gen. Hawley of Connecticut is Chairman. He has long endeavored to secure its passage, and might not have succeeded but for the patriotie sentiment that has overspread Congress at the hint of a possible conflict with Spain. Senator Hawley was on his way to Connections to deliver a speech on Washington's Birthday, when it occurred to him that he might take advantage of the patriotic feeling called out by the recurrence of the national holiday and socure the passage of his pet measure. He therefore left the train at Haltimore, called the bill un in the Senate on Feb. 22 after Senator Lodge had read Washington's Farewell Address, and in

moment the bill was passed. Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was as earnest in advocacy of the measure as was Senator Hawley, but there was some opposition in the House, due to the feeling that the bill was an emergency measure, and that it might be unwise to pass it for fear of leading the country to believe that war was imminent. This was the view held by Speaker Reed and other Republican leaders. Bailey of Texas, as spokesman of the Democrats, opposed the bill on Its merits. Both of these leaders yielded their comvictions in the face of the President's desire to have the bill passed as a measure of necessity and so when the vote was taken to-day the roll call was not needed, and only three voices were raised in opposition. This law may here after be known as the first war measure of the Fifty-fifth Congress, but it is not in fact entitled to that distinction. The additional regiments were recommended long before a possibility of war existed, but they might never have been authorized but for the danger of a conflict with

The only real war measure yet presented was the following bill, introduced to-day by Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations:

Be it enacted, &c., that there is hereby appro printed, out of any money in the Treasury not other vise appropriated, for the national defence and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President and to remain ava lable until June 80, 1899, \$50,000,000.

This action was the outcome of an important and protracted conference at the White House this morning, participated in by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of State Day, Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; Representative Cannon, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and House Naval Affairs Committee arrived after the conference had broken up, and had a talk with the President and Secretary Long. No statement was made at the White House or in Congress of the reasons why the Administration desires such an immense sum of money placed at its disposal. All that is known is that the controversy with Spain has reached a point where the President finds it to be the part of wisdom to prepare fully and completely for any event that may occur. Not a voice has been heard in opposition to the President's recommendation, and it is not likely that any will be. This big money bill, that really squints at war, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and undoubtedly will be reported back promptly and passed unanimously. No questions were asked and none will be. The money is in the Treasury, and if the President finds it necessary to make requisition for it under the terms ered back into the Treasury and no harm will

have been done. The views of the Republicans of the House with regard to the introduction of the \$50,000,-000 appropriation bill were expressed by Mr. Dingley, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is the acknowledged leader of

the majority.
"The bill," he said, "is a wise and prudent measure. It does not necessarily mean war; in fact, the preparation for war is the surest mean of maintaining and preserving peace. There is nothing in the situation to justify the assertion that war is in any wise imminent. But we cam not go on, under present conditions, and make no preparations for a conflict. That would simply

be to invite disaster." Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Rules, and one of Speaker Reed's nearest supporters, approves the measure. "There will be no war," he said, "but I'm in favor of putting the country in a condition by

meet whatever may happen.' Mr. Cannon, who introduced the bill, saids The President is incurring obligations right and left, which he is compelled to do by the exigencies of the situation, and, as yet, is without authority to provide payment therefor. I think it but right and proper that Congress should supply him with the means to meet his contracts, and relieve him from the left-hand manner in which he has been compelled to proceed. I consider the bill an excellent peace measure. If we are to have war, which I do not concede, it will be an excellent war measure. But it is a better peace proposition. To put the country in a state where it can

be successfully defended is the best plan I know for securing lasting neace. Does the bill meet with the approval of the

Administration I" was asked. "The Administration will have to speak for itself." Mr. Cannon modestly replied. meets the approval of one Republican from the

State of Illinois."

"If President McKinley asked for it," said Gen. Henderson, the one-legged hero of lowa, "I'm for the bill. I'd give the President a hundred millions if he wanted 'em." Mr. Sayres (Dem., Tex.), who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, explains his

attitude thus: "To-day, upon the assurance of the Administration that they need the money, I am for the bill. What my attitude to-morrow will be depends upon the conditions then prevailing. I stand upon this floor as a Representative. In the presence of a foreign foe, I am willing to vote anything that the Administration say is necessary for a proper defence of the country and for

the maintenance of its bonor and integrity. Be